

CARTER'S SPECIAL JULY CIRCULAR, 1940

U. S. Department of Agriculture.



AMERICAN TREE CARNATIONS.

(Perpetual Flowering.)

These plants will be available for delivery from about the last week in JULY and during the month of AUGUST. Book early to save disappointment.

3/6 each, or a collection of one of each for 18/-.

DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.—A beautiful heather pink.

GARDENIA.—Flowers of a large size, pure white, and of a good shape; a variety that will be a prize-winner at future exhibitions; Plant is vigorous.

MOIDORE.—The flowers are of a deep orange with pink margins and markings; this is a high-class flower, eminently suitable for both exhibition and market; the plants are strong and of upright growth and exceptionally free flowering.

PHAROAH.—A 1940 Novelty; colour, fancy orange.

RAJAH.—A 1940 Novelty; colour, deep mauve.

SAGAMORE.—Flowers large; deep orange with pink stripes and flakes; calyx good; free flowering.

2/6 each, or a collection of one of each for 30/-.

ASHINGTON PURPLE.—Rich purple; well shaped flower on a good stem.

AURORA.—Flowers large; colour cream ground suffused with light pink and apricot; plants dwarf and of a vigorous growth.

CELIA.—Flowers over average size; pleasing shade of light pink; non-splitting calyx; very vigorous and exceptionally free flowering.

CHIEF KOKOMO.—Flowers very large; yellow with pink stripes; plant of upright, strong growth and free flowering.

CORONET.—Large flowers; yellow and pink striped with a few white flakes; a very promising variety.

DISCOVERY.—Colour very striking, crimson with lighter shading towards the edge of each petal; one of the most popular flowers for button-holes; calyx and stem are good; an excellent acquisition.

ELEANOR.—Flowers of a pleasing shade of light pink; medium size; a most productive variety of great merit.

EVA.—Large white variety of great merit; awarded the "Daily Mail" Cup for the best scented variety.

GOLDEN WONDER.—Large flowers; yellow striped pink; plants rather short, of stiff upright growth.

ORCHID BEAUTY.—Flower large; of a unique shade of purple, shading to light mauve at the edge of each petal; a very striking combination of colours.

PEACH.—Primrose-yellow flaked apricot (pale) and bright pink; a pretty combination of colours.

PINKIE.—Medium sized; salmon pink.

REGAL.—Heliotrope flaked cerise; flowers are large and well shaped.

SALMON LADDIE.—Sport of Laddie; like its parent, unsurpassed in quality; indispensable when flowers of the highest quality are required; like Laddie, except in colour, which is salmon-rose; quite distinct from any of the Laddie sports.

TANGERINE.—Flowers of a pure shade of flame-apricot; moderate size; good shape; free flowering.

1/6 each, or a collection of one of each for 30/-.

ALLWOOD'S PURITY.—A white variety of great merit; has been awarded the "Daily Mail" Cup for the best scented Carnation of recent origin.

ASHINGTON PINK.—Deep salmon-pink; large full flowers, of lasting quality; long stiff stems.

BARBARA FARR.—A very free-flowering variety; flowers scarlet; medium size.

BETTY LOU.—Flowers large; deep rose; one of the best in its colour.

CHARMING.—Flowers of medium size; salmon; free flowering.

DAINTY QUEEN.—Flowers are large; pure white with deep pink stripes; a vigorous grower and very free flowering.

DORIS ALLWOOD.—Soft salmon-rose heavily shaded French-grey; large flowers; winner of the "Daily Mail" Cup for perfume.

DITCHLING.—Flower is exceptionally large and very full; colour, cerise.

GREATHEART.—Flowers very large; rose-pink.

LAURA.—Flowers of medium size; ground colour yellow, spotted and striped with a scarlet, pink and white, a very pretty combination of colour; an exceptionally free flowerer.

MAINE SUNSHINE.—Flowers large and of good form; pale yellow; the best yellow for mid-Winter.

MELROSE.—A sport of the well-known and popular Spectrum and replica of this in all but colour, which is salmon-red.

MRS. GLADYS VICK.—Charming deep salmon; stem growth and keeping qualities all good.

NEW DEAL WARD.—A sport of the well-known Boston Ward, but an improvement, both in colour and quality (deep rose).

ORANGE LAURA.—A sport of Laura with a ground of clear yellow heavily marked with orange-red; like its parents in every other respect and extremely prolific.

PINK SPECTRUM.—The best of the Spectrum sports; light pink; quite distinct from Salmon Spectrum, to which it is in every way superior.

ROSIE.—Large, full flowers of a medium shade of rose and sweetly scented; non-splitting calyx; strong, straight stem; plants are vigorous and most prolific; there is no other variety in this shade that is equal in value for cut flowers production.

ROSE FAIRY.—A sport of the well-known Fairy Queen; habit like its parent; flowers of a charming rose-pink; both popular and rare among Perpetual Flowering Carnations.

ROBT. ALLWOOD.—Very large flowers; bright scarlet; a variety of undoubted merit.

SAFFRON.—Flowers yellow; still one of the best in this colour.

SPECTRUM SUPREME.—Flowers very large; deep red.

TOPSY.—Flowers large; deep crimson colour.

VIRGINIA.—Flowers shell-pink; large and heavily fringed; free flowering; a variety of merit.

W. H. WALLACE.—A very good shade of pink; flowers of a medium size in a beautiful shade of salmon-rose.

LIST OF SEEDLINGS AVAILABLE NOW.

FLOWERS.

1/- per dozen, 3/- per 50, 5/- per 100.

Packing and postage extra.

ANTIRRHINIUM, mixed and separate colours; **BELLIS PERENNIS** (English Daisy); **CANTERBURY BELLS**, double mixed, single mixed; **CORNFLOWER**, double mixed; **CENTAUAREA**, Imperialis mixed; **CLARKIA**, double mixed; **CHRYSANTHEMUM**, Tricolor mixed; **DIANTHUS**, mixed; **DIGITALIS**, Monstrosa mixed, Gloxiniflora; **GOLDEN FEATHER**; **GYPHOPHILA**, White; **LARKSPUR**, Giant Imperial mixed, Dark Blue, Dark Violet, Blue Bell, Rosy Scarlet, White, Exquisite Pink; **PANSY**, mixed, Lord Beaconsfield; **PHLOX**, mixed, nine colours in variety; **STOCK**, mixed; **PETUNIAS**, mixed; **SWEET SULTAN**, mixed; **SALPIGLOSSIS**, Emperor, Grandiflora; **VENIDIUM**; **SCABIOUS**, double mixed; **WALLFLOWER**, mixed.

2/6 per dozen, 6/- per 50, 10/- per 100.

Packing and postage extra.

ANCHUSA, Italica; **AQUILEGIA**, Long Spurred mixed, double mixed; **CARNATION**, Malmaison; **DELPHINIUM**, Blue Butterfly, Pale Blue, White, Cardinal (Red); **GEUM**, Mrs. Bradshaw; **HOLLYHOCK**, Chater's mixed; **NEMESIA**; **LUPIN**, Russell; **PANSY**, Rogglis; **URSINIA**, Anethoides; **VERBENA**, Defiance (Red), Dark Blue, Mammoth mixed, Choice mixed.

VEGETABLES.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS, **BORECOLE** (Curled Kale), **BEET** (Blood Red Globe), **CABBAGE** (Early Jersey Wakefield and Savoy Early), at 1/6 per 100.

CAULIFLOWER (Early Erfurt and Early London), at 2/- per 100.

CELERY, at 3/6 per 100.

CHOU MOLLIER, **KOHL RABI**, and **KALE** (Thousand Head), at 1/6 per 100.

ONIONS, at 1/6 per 100, 10/- per 1,000.

THYME, **SAGE**, **PARSLEY**, **MARJORAM** and **MINT**, at 2/- per dozen.

SUNDRY PLANTS.

BEARDED IRISES.—Named varieties to colour as per our Catalogue, page 115. 1/6 each, 15/- per dozen.

PERENNIAL ASTERS (Michaelmas Daisies).—Large collection of named varieties, see Catalogue, pages 109-110. Each, 9d.; per dozen, 7/6. Each, 6d.; per dozen, 4/6.

PERENNIAL PHLOXES.—July-August delivery; a fine collection of named varieties listed in our Catalogue on pages 116-117. Each, 9d.; per dozen, 7/6. Each, 6d.; per dozen, 4/6.

SEED POTATOES (Up-To-Date).—Sprouted seed ready this month. 12/6 per bag.

ASPARAGUS.—1-year-old crowns, 10/- per 100, 2/6 per dozen; 2-year-old crowns, 20/- per 100, 5/- per dozen; 3-year-old crowns, 7/6 per dozen.

ARUM LILY BULBS.—Ready now. Pink, 2/6 each. Golden Yellow, 1/- each, 10/- dozen.

GARDEN NOTES for JULY, 1940

ROSES AND FRUIT TREES.

Delivery from open ground during JULY and AUGUST. Orders should be booked now. Write for our new Rose and Fruit Tree Lists.

SOWINGS FOR THE MONTH. COAST.

Again a FULL RANGE of Annual Flowers and Carnations, Stokesia, Pentstemon. A good month for Dahlia sowing. On principle sow those which need cool weather and leave the tropical things for mid-Summer use.

IN VEGETABLES.

A first sowing of Cucumber, Marrow, Squash, a few early Mealies and Sugar Corn. Keep up sowings of Dwarf Beans and towards the end of the month sow Tall Lima Beans. Make a first sowing of Egg Plants (New York Improved) and Tomatoes should be kept up successionaly. Sow also Carrot, Beet, Turnip, Cabbage (early), Lettuce, Leek, Onion, Peas, Parsnip, Radish, Spinach. Plant early Potatoes, Asparagus, Garlic, Shallots, Souseu.

ON THE HIGH VELD the chief work of the month is the planting of deciduous Fruit Trees and Roses. Before you plant, we ask you to carefully peruse pages 49 and 70 of our new Catalogue. Page 49 describes the best methods of planting and pruning **Roses**, and page 70 is all about the planting and pruning of **Fruit Trees**. You must give your young trees a good first chance in life, and if the advice given by us is carefully attended to, there will be no growls about dead trees and also a very satisfactory Orchard and Rosary later. Apart from planting, your work will include **Pruning** and the necessary Winter spraying. Herbaceous plants and a few South African-grown bulbs may be bought or divided this month, but there is no hurry about this, and August is as good as July. Clean up all rubbish. Prune up a few badly shaped shrubs wherever possible. Not much watering will be necessary, for there is very little evaporation now. Even when planting fresh trees, one soaking will last two or three weeks.

MANURE FOR ROSES.

Roses require plenty of nourishment to grow them to full perfection, and manure is essential to their well-being. Bone dust, lime, soot, etc., are all excellent manures, but the best of all is well-decayed stable manure. In all cases it should be applied judiciously, for, while the Rose delights in having plenty of food, yet too much manure is injurious. It is always best to apply manure frequently and to give only a moderate quantity each time. When manure is used, it should be thoroughly rotted, and it is a bad practice to dig it in fresh and rank round the roots of the plants, as it frequently is the cause of fungus growing upon the roots.

THE CARNATION.

While considerable time and patience may be necessary when growing for exhibition purposes, there is nothing exceptionally difficult in growing Carnations successfully in the home garden, providing the proper methods are followed. The Carnation is quite as hardy as the Rose, and is quite free from the complications of pruning associated with the latter. It is comparatively drought-resistant, excellent for providing cut bloom for indoor decoration, as well as for a display in the garden, and remains in flower for a fairly lengthy period.

Situation.—The situation is important, so select an open position where the plants will get plenty of sunshine and yet be protected from hot north winds, which bring the blooms out too quickly and are apt to burn them. A narrow bed will be found the most suitable, where a number of Carnations are to be planted, allowing 30 inches between the rows and 24 inches between the plants in the rows.

Soil.—Although Carnations, like many other popular flowers, will grow in almost any kind of soil, they have their special requirements to secure the greatest perfection in the blooms, and require plenty of lime in the ground, so that this element must not be overlooked either when preparing the ground or in subsequent operations.

A sandy loam, rich in humus, is the ideal soil for Carnations, and is composed of equal quantities of clay, peat and sand, the sand giving strength and rigidity to the stems, while the clay gives body to the soil and helps it to retain moisture. The addition of vegetable matter is of great importance, as it contains the constituents necessary to plant-life. Refuse from the kitchen and cuttings and leaves from plants, dug in well, will make the soil richer, and, where the soil is over-light, will stiffen it and make it more retentive of moisture. Soil that is too heavy makes for short plants, which are slow in yielding good blooms. Sand mixed with the soil helps to keep in check any of the fungoid diseases of the soil which attack the plants. Further useful hints can be obtained from the South African Garden Manual, a very useful book for all enthusiastic gardeners. Price, 6/6 post free.

PERENNIAL ASTER.

The Perennial Aster (known as Michaelmas Daisy) is a very ornamental deciduous shrub, suitable for garden decoration and excellent for cut bloom for house and table decoration. The flowering period is from February to April.

The plants are quite hardy, and do well in any good garden loam, dying down in the Winter and breaking into growth again in the Spring. The planting period for Perennial Asters is during Winter.

The treatment is simple, and chiefly consists of a mulch of well-rotted manure each Spring after growth has started, augmented by (in poor ground) an occasional application of liquid fertiliser just before and during the flowering period. See our Catalogue for descriptions and prices.

PERENNIAL PHLOX.

The Annual Phlox (*Phlox Drummondii*) is one of the best known of the Summer-flowering annuals, but the perennial variety, which is becoming very popular, can be numbered amongst our choicest perennials.

Perennial Phlox are easily grown, and this fact, together with long flowering period and the brilliant colourings of the blooms, make them worthy of inclusion in the home garden. The best situation is one sheltered from the afternoon sun by the shade of a fence, building or some large tree or shrub, close by, but not near enough to be detrimental to the proper growth of the plant. To grow Perennial Phlox to perfection, shelter both from the hot rays of the Summer sun and the North winds is necessary.

Soil.—A good, deep rich soil that will hold moisture well is necessary. Dig the ground

deeply and work in a liberal quantity of well-decayed cow or stable manure, together with a sprinkling of bonedust. Heavy ground must be lightened by the addition of well-decayed manure and sand. At least three weeks before preparing the ground apply a good dressing of lime. It is not only of value in breaking up heavy ground, but is particularly beneficial to the plants, which require a calcareous soil.

The present is a good time to plant, and for varieties and prices see our Catalogue.

TUBEROSE.

Tuberose are easy to grow. They are free bloomers and are highly esteemed on account of their great fragrance. The tubers should be planted from now on in rich, sandy soil, and they thrive in almost any situation.

There are two varieties—double and single—and both are extremely elegant. They also can be grown as pot plants. For this purpose the soil must be good—two parts fibrous loam, one part of dried cow manure, rubbed through a sieve, and sand. The drainage should be free and the potting firm.

ASPARAGUS.

(*Asparagus officinalis*.)

HOW ASPARAGUS SHOULD BE GROWN.

The great majority of amateur cultivators seem to be under the impression that Asparagus is a very difficult vegetable to grow. This is a great mistake. Asparagus can be grown in any soil or situation if properly planted and cared for. It is grown in what are termed beds; these are formed by setting out in rows one or two-year-old plants. The formation of the permanent bed is the most important part of the work, for unless this is properly done it is useless to expect to obtain a satisfactory Asparagus bed. Work in as deeply as possible an abundance of well-decayed manure, as no more can be applied after the beds are planted, except as dressing. There is no danger of making the ground too rich, for the tenderness and sweetness of the shoots depend on the rapidity of their growth. Plant in Spring. In planting, let trenches be opened about 2½ feet or more apart, about 1 foot in width and 8 inches in depth. At the bottom of the trench some 2 or 3 inches of well-decayed manure should be placed and well mixed with the soil. In this the plants are set about 15 inches apart, the roots being spread out in a natural position and covered with 2 or 3 inches of soil. These young plants must be well cultivated, and at each hoeing let a little earth be drawn into the trenches, so as to gradually fill them. The second season treat precisely as directed for the previous year, as far as cultivation is concerned. The third season the shoots can be cut for the table, care being taken to cut all, both large and small, as soon as they are in proper condition, but do not cut late in the season unless the shoots are very robust; they can be cut when about 5 or 6 inches in height and while the bud is close and firm, cutting a little below the surface with a sloping cut. After cutting ceases, treat the plants precisely as advised for the first season. An Asparagus bed should be well made, and, if properly cared for, will last longer than the maker, and it should be borne in mind that the plants are gross feeders and that there is no danger of giving them too much manure. Good stable manure is best, but any concentrated or chemical fertilisers can also be applied generously.

Geo. CARTER & Co.

SEED MERCHANTS, FLORISTS and NURSERYMEN
MARITZBURG

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